NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. OPPIOS N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Kim-Ka-Vol-at-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-CINDERELLA. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Father and Son-Wo-WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway

New York, Monday, August 6, 1855.

Mails for the Pacific

THE NEW YORK HEBALD-CALIFORNIA EDITION. The United States mail steamship George Law will leave this port this afternoon at two o'clock, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific

The New York WEEKLY HERALD-California editioncentaining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock this merning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as poss

Our subscribers in the Twenty-first ward are requested to leave their names at this office, especially those who do not get the paper. We have changed our carrier, and some irregularity in the delivery may have oc

The steamship Northern Light arrived at this port early last evening from San Juan, with San Francisco dates to the 16th ult., and nearly a million in treasure. By this arrival we have received intelligence from California in nineteen days and twenty ours—the quickest time ever made between the two points. The news is interesting. On the 12th ult., esrs. A. A. Cohen, late receivers of the assets of Adams & Co., and J. C. Woods, a member of that firm, were charged with frands to the amount of four bandred thousand dollars, by Judge Chambers, of the late firm of Page, Bacon & Co. In an affidavit of Judge C., he alleges that the firm of Adams & Co. have been engaged for several years in palming off inferior dust upon the firm of Page, Bacon & Co.; that a regularly organized band of disguised ac. complices had been maintained in the various mining districts of the interior where gold dust is bought and sold. The documents are lengthy, but will well repay perusal. The defendants were held to bail in the sum of \$420,000 each, and an order for arrest was issued by one of the courts. They have published a card refuting the charges preferred. The nominees of the Democratic State Convention are given elsewhere. The intelligence of the result of the Virginia election smote the politicians of all parties like a lightning stroke. The democracy fired one hundred guns in honor of the event. Mr. Dillon, the French Consul, had become involved in a quarrel with the agent of some French property owners, and the misunderstanding would have led to a stile meeting but for a difference of opinion as to the weapons to be used on the occasion. Dillon had no relish for small swords at last accounts. A number of duels had taken place. Mr. Lippincott and Mr. Tevis had a meeting at Downie ville on the 14th ult. Tevis was shot through the heart-weapons, shot guns; distance, forty paces. The news from Lower California is important, and will be found fully detailed in our correspondent's letter. The steamer Sierra Nevada, which arrived at San Francisco on the 15th ult., had thirty-one fatal cases of cholera on board. The names of the victims are given elsewhere. Energetic efforts had been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. A fire broke out in San Francisco on the 4th of July, and before it could be checked nearly eighty thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed. From the mines all accounts agree in pronouncing the present one of the most successful years since the discovery of the gold. The number of workmen was steadily increasing, and the yield will probably exceed that of any other twelve months in the history of Cali

fornia. The State was generally healthy. Col. Kinney arrived at San Juan on the 16th ult. with twenty-four men. Col. Walker was at Leon. and it is stated that, having become disgusted with the treachery of his allies, he contemplated joining the government party. Costa Rica, it seems, has determined to take a hand in the war, with the determination and the means to crush out filibusterism

We have later news from the Sandwich Islands The death of the Hon. A. Paki, the last of the family the only event o

We are in receipt of advices to 30th of May, from Utah Territory. They contain nothing of importance further than descriptions of the grasshopper

Dates from the Rio Grande to the 25th ult. have been received. No collision had occurred between the government troops and the insurgents, but bloody work was daily looked for. The news from China, and Oregon and Washington

Territories, will be found interesting. Additional returns of the election in North Caroli-

ma lead to the belief that the Congressional delegation will stand four democrats to two Americans.

About 10 o'clock last night, a whole family was nearly burnt to death at No. 53 & Chatham street. Mrs. Jacobs and three of her children were dreadfully burned; the two oldest were taken from the ruins burnt almost to a crisp. Mrs. Jacobs and her infant were conveyed to the New York Hospital; their recovery is very uncertain; the workman, named Marcus Sesman, together with a Mrs. Hecht and child, four years old, were badly burned -Sesman's injuries are believed to be of a fatal nature. They were all taken to the hospital. The origin of the fire is said to be mysterious. Mr. Jacobs was arrested at about 11 o'clock last night. by the Sixth ward police, on suspicion of setting the store on fire. The whole case now comes under the investigation of the Coroner and the Fire Marshal, An account of the calamity will be found elsewhere,

The Judges of the Glen Cove regatta have award ed the first prize to the sloop Julia, and the second to the sloop Mary. The Katydid and the Lucky, that were first announced to have won the prizes, would have received them were it not that the former fell short in the measurement of her tonnage, and the latter had more men aboard than the rules of the regatta permitted. In consequence of these informalities they were both ruled not to have started, though they made the best time in proportion to tonnage, as will be seen by the decision of the indges, given elsewhere. The time given in the table is not what was actually made by the gachts, as allowances are recognized for the differences of tonnage in the respective hoats.

A steamboat from Philadelphia bound to Cape May, on Saturday night came in contact with a schooner in the river, and it is supposed between fifteen and twenty persons were drowned. No names have yet been ascertained.

Our cotton market closed firm on Saturday, sales reaching about 1,500 bales. There was less move ment in flour, and the market closed quiet, without change in prices. Wheat was more freely offered, and prices of Southern red favored purchasers, while good to prime white was scarce and firm. Corn was again lower, with sales at 83 a 84 cents, chiefly at 83. Pork was quite stendy, with a fair amount of transactions. Coffee and sugars were firm, with less doing, it being Saturday, and many merchants having gone to the country to remain till Monday, Preights to Liverpool, owing to the small number of vessels on, were firmer. In consequence of quaran, tine difficulties with Norfolk, small vessels were wanted to bring wheat from Ocracoke, North Carolina, and a schooner of 4,000 bushels capacity was chartered at twelve cents per bushel, and others were n demand for the same trade.

The Restoration of the Missouri Line-How it is to be Carried Through the Senate-Webb's Plan.

The Senate of the United States is the great conservative balance wheel in our government, and the stumbling block instantly suggested when our Northern agitators talk of repealing the Kansas-Nebraska bill and restoring the Missouri restriction. But they are not without their plan for obtaining the concurrence of the Senate. It is the simple plan of coercion. The supply bills are to be stopped by the House until the inflexibles of the Senate are brought to terms. In other words, like a besieged city, when all other means for reducing it have failed, the Senate are to be starved into a capitulation. This is the process proclaimed by our leading Seward organs, and may be therefore considered as part and parcel of the general programme of the arch agitator for the humiliation or secession of the South.

The new confederate of the anti-slavery Holy Alliance, General Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, has, however, come out with an exposition showing that the Senate may be brought to the restoration of the Missouri black line without any difficulty whatever, in the natural way, viz : by a majority of the Senate in favor of the measure. He proposes to bring in a new free State or two, and then proceeds with his estimate, as follows:-

Oregon has already voted to apply for admission into the Union, and Minnesota is prepared to take the same step. Pefore the expiration of the present Congress these territories will undoubtedly become States, so that the entire number of Senators will be 66, of which a majority will be 34. Are we not entitled to set down the following senators as certain to vote for the Restoration:—Fessenden and Hamilin, of Me.; Bell and Hale, of N. H.; Summer and Wilson, of Mass.; James and Allen, of R. I.; Collamer and Foot, of Vt.; Foster, of Ct.; Seward and Fish, of Low, Durkee, ot Wisconsin; Bell, of Tennessee; and Houston, of Fens; the two Senators who are yet to be elected in Pennsylvania and Indiana—in all 25.

This is not quite enough; but our persevering Chevalier has fought through too many battles, senatorial, diplomatic and military, to give it up so. He falls back upon the reserved corps of the following probabilities in favor of the Missouri restoration, to wit :- Mr. Pugh, of Ohio; the Senator to be elected from California in the place of Dr. Gwin; Mr. Clayton, of Delaware; and Mr. Stuart, of Michigan. These, if he can get them, will give him thirty; but with the new States of Oregon and Minnesota represented, making a Senate of sixty-six members, he still wants four more for the required majority. So he proceeds to beat the bush again after this fashion :- "Saying nothing of Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut; or Mr. Weller, of California; or Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana; or the Senator who succeeds Mr. Badger in the old North State, may we not reasonably look for such a manifestation of true patriotism in Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, the two Senators from New Jersey, and James H. Pierce, of Maryland, than whom there is not a more sterling patriot in the country?"

And thus the case of our Wall street volunteer in the Seward nigger coalition is made out. But no sooner does he set up his man of straw, than he proceeds to knock him down again. He is afraid that the Massachusetts Senators, and Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, would oppose the restoration of the black line, because it would rob them of their active capital, and stop their agitation. So it might; but still we think their votes may be relied upon when required to carry the proposition. They would find it inconvenient to swallow all their loud words of two or three years' agitation at a single mouthful, to say the least of it.

Assuming, then, that the free soilers may be trusted in the support of their own bantling, what is the estimate of our Wall street aid-decamp of Mr. Seward worth? Give him the twenty-five men of the first branch of the calculation, we fear that the other nine will prove to be, for his purpose, nothing more than Fulstaff's "eleven men in buckram." Every man of them, we are confident, when brought to the question of restoring the Missouri restriction, will vote to leave the matter precisely where it stands, with the people of the Territories to decide for themselves whether or not slavery shall be among their local institutions. We dare say that for a bill in the next Congress to repeal the Nebraska and Kansas act as far as relates to the Missouri line, there could scarcely be mustered in the Senate a sum total of twenty votes, even with the addition of two free soil Senators each, with the new States of Oregon and Minnesota, that are to be brought into the Union on purpose to aid in this beautiful project of pacification.

We go further, and express it as our deliberate opinion, that with this new Northern abolition crusade in full blast, neither Oregon nor Minnesota can be admitted into the Union short of a definite settlement of the Kansas controversy; for the South, in a solid body, will resist the introduction of any additional free soilers into the Senate without some counterbalancing equivalent. The Union now consists of thirtyone States-sixteen free and fifteen slave States; giving to the North a majority of two in the Senate, a majority, however, which the South have thus far been able to control apon any issue involving their constitutional rights. But the south feel that they can go no further with safety in destroying the safety of their Senatorial alance of power. Their only positive guarantee against Northern aggressions now is in the Senate. When they shall have lost that by an accession of two or three, or half a dozen free States, and "no more slave States," they will be completely at the mercy of the North and the anti-slavery propaganda.

Herein lies the kernel of the whole controversy; and if the South are unusually inter ested in the destiny of Kansas, it is because the final determination of "squatter sovereignty" in that Territory may involve the vital issue to the whole South of submission in the Union. come what may, or secession from the Union at all hazards. No, sir. Neither Oregon nor Minnesota can be admitted into the Union pending this combined anti-slavery on laught upon Kansas; or as long as this cry of " no more slave States" is made a general Northern war-whoop for the Presidency. The South hold the atcendancy in Kansas now. They have their slaves there—their property in slaves has thus become a vested right in the Territory they expect to give Kansas a State constitution recognising the existence and legality of slavery; and until that experiment is settled, though there may be "no more slave States," rely upon it there will be no more anti-slave States.

The admission of California, in direct contravention of the Missouri compromise, destroyed the equilibrium of the two sections in the Senate, by giving another State (absorbing the whole of our Pacific coast acquired from I point of delinquency.

Mexico) to the North. The South would have assented to a division of the Territory by the Missouri line—they moved it—they asked it -they argued for it as a compromise; but it was refused, because the sovereign people of California had settled the question for themselves. Kansas and Nebraska have only been placed upon exactly the same footing as California. The dividing line is obliterated; the people are left free to decide in their own sovereign right upon their own domestic institutions; and in remembrance of California the South will insist upon a fair experiment of squatter sovereignty" in this latter case. It is but the California principle applied to Kansas and Nebraska, nothing more, though the positions of the bull and the ox may be changed. It is an issue, moreover, which comprehends the equality of the Southern States in the Union, or their future dependance upon Northern protection and forbearance; and, therefore, to speak of the restoration of the Missouri line, through the agency of the admission of two or three new free States into the Union, and their representation in the Senate, is to speak to the South of the direct issue itself of submission or secession.

It is too late to talk of the restoration of the peace of the country by restoring the Missouri line. The day has gone by when it was either practicable or possible to stand longer by that compact. It received its death warrant with the admission of California. It has been since extinguished, and can never again be reached in the Senate. The South, and a sufficient number of the conservatives of the North, will adhere to the straight and plain doctrine of the Nebraska bill. Our Wall street cotemporary, in his new service, fights upon a pretext. Enlisted with the Seward rank and file, Garrison included, he should go the whole figure : "No more slave States-no more slave territory-the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law." &c. In these propositions there is something definite, while the restoration of the Missouri black line is a chimera and a dejusion. At all events, the plan of Gen. Webb's Seward colleagues, of starving the Senate into submission, is more practical than his estimates of a free soil majority through the admission of the

new States of Oregon and Minnesota. Our venerable cotemporary, in due time will discover that, hereafter, the admission of any Northern State, with the acquiescence of the South, will depend upon a similar concession to the South, though it may require the division of Texas, the purchase of Cuba, and the annexation of Mexico. The South may still control the Northern majority of two in the Senate; and while they feel that it would be perilous to them to consent to its increase, they will hold their ground. Let the Chevalier Webb bear in mind, then, when he speaks of admitting Oregon and Minnesota to expel the slaveholders from Kansas, that before he cooks his rabbit he must catch it.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT AND THE JUNTA .- We publish to-day, in another portion of our columns, the translation of a manifesto issued by the Cuban Junta of this city, and addressed to the Cuban people. This is a very interesting, important, and highly sugges tive document, and will naturally attract a large amount of public attention. It is not an exposé of the causes which led to the premature and sterile disruption of the recent filibustero movement-that we are promised in a subsequent paper-but it is rather a reasoned disquisition on the past phases and present condition of the revolution. We think, however, it would have been just as appropriate to have addressed this manifesto to the people of the United States, for it is quite evident, throughout every sentence of it, that the object of it was to excite public attention in this country towards the subject; and certainly it is one in which we are as much interested as the people of Cuba themselves.

Concealed under a mass of verbiage, there re several points in this sta and calculated to effect the object contemplated. One thing, however, is prominently and undisguisedly brought forward, and that is, that in the prosecution of the struggle with Spain, Cuba need no longer repose any confidence or hope in the co-operation of the United States. The greatest enemy, say the Junta. which the revolutionary movement has met with, has been the federal administrations of the United States, no matter to what political party they belonged; and they intimate in very plain terms, that though one of the chief planks in the platform of the existing government was sympathy to Cuba, no former administration was so faithless to its pledges or so derelict to its duty, when not only the interests but the honor of the country were concerned; and, therefore, they admit that though the laying of the foundation of the movement in the United States was a work of necessity, it was at the same time an error, and an error which. they insinuate, must be abandoned.

It would be difficult to declare in brief to what this manifesto amounts. It contains hints, inuendos and insinuations which may or may not be properly interpreted-hints about foreswearing the contemplated scheme of annexation! hints about the Tripartite Convention for guaranteeing Cuba to Spain; and hints about that peculiar and delicate question in which the feelings and desires of the civilized world-say they-and the interests of humanity, are absorbed : meaning the question of African slavery. But what these all tend to, if not solely to fix public attention in this country, it would be difficult to declare positively. The only point in which there is any definiteness, is that no further reliance must be placed upon the co-operation of the United States, and that the Cubans must take the initiative and carry on the struggle at home. In other words, they have at length, it seems, arrived at the healthy, safe, and only noble conclusion, that

Who would be free. Themselves must strike the blow

DANGER OF THE FEBRUES .- Something should be done to protect life at the ferries to Brooklyn. At present every child who crosses does o at imminent risk. There are no suitable guards to protect children from falling overheard; and any mother or nurse who allows her child to escape her eye, runs a fearful risk indeed. Substantial nettings should be provided, as in most of our river boats; and then denizens of the cities on either side the Sound might safely send their children to take the gir on the East river. But in truth the companics who enjoy a monopoly of the ferries are so objectionable in almost every respect, that it seems almost futile to particularize one

THE ABOLITIONISTS HOAXED .- Great alarm was caused in the abolitionist camp, some time since, by the appearance of an article in the Nebraska City News on the subject of slavery, and likewise by an advertisement in the same journal offering negroes for sale. The abolitionists said they saw plainly that Nebraska was to be made a slave State, and that this was the beginning of the work. Upon this text they said many severe things of slavery and of Nebraska and wrought themselves piously into a fury thereon. It now appears, from an article from the Nebraska City News, which we publish elsewhere, that our abolitionist cotemporaries had been all too hasty in their judgments. The editor is not, as they supposed, a rabid slavery man bent on localizing slavery in Nebraska; but a moderate "six by nine democrat" who takes sound constitutional middle ground, and laughs philosophically at the extremes on both sides. It also appears that the four negroes who were offered for sale in his paper were not flesh and blood niggers, but glass figures-all made of glass. The four objects over whose sorrows the tears of the abolitionists have so long been flowing were mere glass toys.

The fact was, the "six by nine democrat" of the News, being hard up for an advertisement for his new paper, bethought himself of turning to account the slavery controversy. So he wrote an article on the subject which as he says drew down upon him all the fires of the North, and the noisy applause of the South: it was copied into forty papers making ty first rate advertisements gratis. So with the negroes for sale. The notoriety that notice has procured him would have been cheap at any price.

PRESIDENTIAL ESTIMATES .- We see that some of our democratic and American party cotemporaries are beginning to count up the probable distribution of the electoral vote of the Union at the next Presidential election. Considering the dislocations, re-organizations, fusions and divisions going on among all parties throughout the country, all these estimates for November, 1856, are certainly very absurd. Nothing could be more silly. It would be more reasonable to give us an estimate of the day, and the result, and the losses to the various armies engaged, of the final struggle at Sebastopol. Some months will yet elapse-perhaps a whole year-before all the parties to the contest for 1856 will have taken their positions in the field. The drift of events is rapidly hurrying us to a sectional scrub race, in which case we are just as likely to have half-a-dozen candidates as two or three. The American party have will the only substantial nucleus for a run around the whole course; but we must await the organization of the next Congress before we can make any reliable estimates for the Presidency. Everything yet is at sixes and sevens.

FOUR PARTIES IN OHIO .- There are four parties in the field for the October election in Obio, to wit:-

1. The republican fusion party-including free soil whigs, free soil democrats, free soil Know Nothings and Know Somethings, and free soilers, abolitionists, and socialists of all

2. The seceding Know Nothings.

3. The independent old line whigs.

4. The spoils democracy. The fight will undoubtedly be between the first party and the last named, just as our last November election centred upon the two extremes represented by the Seward and the soft shell democratic candidate. Last October the whig, free soil and Know Nothing fusionists carried Ohio by 80,000 majority. But now, with the national Know Nothings cutting loose from this Chase and Ford platform of Seward & Co., the result may be different. "It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands."

WOMEN POLITICIANS .- The liberty party announce that their State convention will meet on the 12th September at Utica. "The committee solicit the attendance of the liberty men and women of this State to the convention." So says the call. It is to be hoped that the female portion of the party will respond. In these parts, the proportion of men is to that of women as about 25 to 24. So that if the ladies do their duty, and a hundred members of the liberty party meet in convention, there should be over forty-five ladies. The latter by judiciously availing themselves of the divisions of opinion which are sure to prevail among the men, might secure the nomination of an entire female ticket. As to the higher offices, there might be some difficulty in conciliating their incumbering by ladies with the constitution; but there appears to be nothing to prevent the election of ladies to commissionerships, or indeed to any subordinate posts. If, therefore, the women's rights women really mean well for their cause, now is their time. A blow well struck now, and the battle of the petticoats is won.

SANTA ANNA COMING .- Our last accounts from Mexico tells us that Santa Anna is at length becoming disgusted with the cares of State; and there being no peace in Mexico, he is preparing for another exile. This time, it seems, he intends to come to the United States. and we should not be surprised were he to locate himself among the unpatented nobility of the Fifth avenue. The latest rumor from Washington says that Don Vidal y Ribas, Santa Anna's father in-law, although more than twenty years younger than His Serene Highness, has been appointed Minister to the United States; and that very shortly, with his wife and her daughter, "the beautiful Dolores," wife of Santa Anna, may be accordingly soon expected here or at Washington. It further appears that all this is but preliminary to the departure of Santa Anna himself from his capital, upon a compromise with the revolutionists, to whom he will leave the government. Reason why: His Serenc Highness has exhausted his means of resistance. Ten millians go but a short way with him, though we presume he will take care not to leave Mexico empty handed. Make room for His Serene Highness.

THE TITLE RAPH EXCLUSION TO NEWFOUNDLAND .- The steamship James Adger, which has been chartered by the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph company for the laying of the submarine cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, will leave pier No. 4, North river, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. Apart from the interest which attaches to the excursion on account of its object, it promises to be one of the most pleasant in a heial point of view. The James Adger, although a new boat, has been repainted and furnished with everything that may contribute to the accommodation and pleasure of the company.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Frightful Collision on the Delaware River COLLISION BETWEEN A STEAMBOAT AND A SCHOO-NER-FIFTEEN OR TWENTY PERSONS MISSING.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5, 1855. The steamer Gen. McDonald, Capt. Pierce, left here last evening, at 8½ o'clock, on an excursion to Cape May, with 150 passengers; and while proceeding down at a rapid rate, came in contact, about 10 o'clock at night, with schooner A. G. Pease, from Philadelphia, bound to Hartford, which was at anchor below Tinnicum Island. The schooner returned to port this morning to repair

her bowsprit and larboard bulwarks

The steamboat was badly damaged, and, melancholy to relate, from fifteen to twenty persons are missing. The steamboat Sun left here this morning, at 8 o'clock, to render assistance to the Gen. McDonald, and suc ceeded in towing her to Wilmington, Del., where she wil be repaired.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1855. The steamer General McDonald, while on an excursion to Cape May last night, came in collision with the schooner A. G. Pease, about nine o'clock, off Lazaretto. The schooner struck the steamer on the larboard side, raking her wheelhouse, &c., completely aft. Some eight or ten person who were in the barber's shop at the time were swept overboard and drowned. The schooner sus tained little injury, but the steamer was damaged to the extent of about two thousand dollars.

The McDonald had 150 passengers on board, and designed taking a large number on board at New Castle. The schooner showed a light, but the night was so very dark and stormy, that it deceived the pilot as to his dis-

Accounts agree that there were ten or twelve persons in the barber's shop at the time of the accident-all of whom

must have been crushed or thrown overboard. The steamer struck the schooner on the larboard side, and the boom of the latter entered the barber's shop, crushing everything in its course, carrying away the wheelhouse, and all the rooms on that side of the

Serious Railroad Accident on the Northern New Hampshire Railroad.

Bosron, August 5, 1855.

The express train on the Northern New Hampshire Railroad met with an accident near Canaan, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The axles of the tender and baggage car broke, and the latter was completely demolished. B. P. Cheney, Esq., of Boston, was in the baggage car. and was seriously, if not fatally, injured. A brakeman named Rollins had his leg broken. A young man from Concord was severely bruised, and others were slightly injured. The train arrived hore at 12 o'clock.

CANAAN, August 5-12 M. Mr. Cheney has had his right arm amputated at the houlder, and his physicians think his shoulder also must be amputated. His lips and face have been very badly

North Carolina Election.

BALTIMORE, August 5, 1855. In the First Congressional district, Branch, dem., is elected by an increased majority.

In the Fifth district the election is very close, but it is believed that Shaw, dem., is elected.

RALEIGH, August 5, 1855. Branch's, dem., majority, in the Fourth Congressional district is 2,700. Ruffin, dem., in the Second, and Craige, dem., in the Seventh district, are elected by large ma-jorities. Kerr, whig and and anti-K. N. candidate in the Fifth district, is defeated.

It is believed the delegation will stand six democrats and two Americans.

From the Rio Grande.

BALTIMORE, August 5, 1855. New Orleans papers of Monday last have been received here, containing Brownsville dates to the 25th ult. No collision had yet taken place between the insur gents and the government forces. The insurgents had gathered in great strength, and the people everywhere were joining their standard. The fall of Matamoros was considered inevitable.

Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsm BALTIMORE, August 5, 1855.

We learn from Norfolk that no new cases of yellow fever have been reported there.

At Portsmouth the people are very much alarmed, and are leaving rapidly. The fever is spreading, and new cases are reported in all parts of the city.

It has been raining in torrents here all the evening. Two Boys Drowned while Bathing.

HARTFORD, August 5, 1855. Two promising lads, aged about thirteen years, sons of J. C. Andrews and the late Rev. Joseph Tyler, were drowned in the river in this city on Saturday afternoon.

The New Commissioner of the L and Office. WASHINGTON, August 5, 1855.

Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, having accepted the appointment tendered him, as Commissi he will enter on his duties on the 9th inst

Morkets.

BUFFALO, August 4-9.30 P. M. The flour market is firm, with a fair demand for the interior; sales of 1,300 bbls. at \$8 a \$8 6235 for good to extra Upper Lake, and \$9 a \$9 25 for extra Michigan and Southern Ohio. Wheat-Market firm, with a moderate inquiry; sales of 2,000 bushels Upper Lake spring at \$1.60, and 900 bushels white Michigan at \$2.25. Corn—Lessioning, soles of 20,000 bushels Cincinnata at 70c. 04:s—Held at 48c. Canal freights dull; corn 12c. to New York. Iake imports for the last 24 hours:—Flour, 900 bushels. Exports for the same time:—Flour, 267 bbls.; wheat, 6,070 bushels. Exports for the same time:—Flour, 267 bbls.; wheat, 6,070 bushels, corn, 47,050 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels. Corn—Lower, sales of 8,000 bushels Western mixed at 81c. as \$15c. Sales of 10,000 bushels Western mixed at 81c. as \$15c. Sales of 10,000 bushels Chicago onts at 55c., measure. Receipts by canal to-day.—1,065 bbls. flour, 15,520 bushels corn, 7,465 bushels oats.

Cotton—Market steady; sales of the week, 1,500 bales. Wool—Prices unchanged, with a fair demand; stock accumulating; sales of 104,000 bls. Printing cloths—Market quiet; no change in prices; sales of 3,900 pieces. inquiry; sales of 2,000 bushels Upper Lake spring at \$1 60

RACHEL-PRICES OF ADMISSION TO HER PERFORMANCES quarters as to the probable price of admission to the French performances by Mile. Rachel and others, to commence at the Metropolitan theatre on the 1st proximo It is very certain that the public desire to see the famous French tragalisms is wide spread, and that if the entre to her representations is given at a reasonable price there will be not much doubt about her success. enterprise of such magnitude cannot be sustained by our French residents, many of whom are very fond of ta about "high art," but very loth to pay for it. It is to American theatre goers, then, that Mile. Rachel must look for the profit of her transatlantic trip.

We have already published a copy of the contract made between Mile. Bachel and her manager, M. Raphael Fellx; also a list of the salaries of the stock company, and other estimated expenses for the approaching season of two hundred nights. The gross expenses amount to over half a million of dollars, which would bring the bill of M. Felix up to nearly three thousand dollars per night. We have heard that, in view of these heavy expenses, it is the intention of M. Felix to place the price of the best

cents at five dollars each.

Although we have no doubt that the European verdict yet we think that many persons who would otherwis artist, will be prevented by the exceeding expense. The ast theatrical season was a bad one for almost all the managers. The approaching scason will be better; but still the people will not have so much money to lavish upon artists, however great they may be, as in the golden days of Jenny Lind at Castle Garden. We think that the highest price to Mile. Rachel's performance should not exceed three deliars.

THE METPOPOLITAN THURSTEE-BALLET AND VAUDEVILLE,-This beautiful theatre is about to be re-opened on Wednesday next for the production of ballet and vaudeville. It is to continue open for ten days. The following artists, in addition to a complete corps de ballet, are to ap pear:-Senorita Soto, Miles, France ck, Tilman and Henri and Messrs. Carrese, Tilman and Yates. The piece to be presented is the grand Spanish ballet entitied "La Oliaoa"-the Ofpsey. On the same evening there will also be presented two French vandevilles, entitled "Une Caprice" and "Les Saites d'un Premier Lit." by the French corps desimulique under Mons. Gustave. whole performances will be under the direction of Mons. In Fiot, stage manager of the French Cleatre, New Or

The Common Council.

their August session this evening, if a quorum can be found in the city. There is no question of special interest that we know of pending before them, except the long looked for and long desired subject of building the New City Hall and Law Courts; and we have every to believe that the matter will be again staved that no action will be taken as to the plans and specifications by the present Board.

tions by the present Board.

The Board of Councilmen also begin their session for the month of August this evening. The board will hold eight meetings, the number required by law, and then adjourn over till September next. The colecular for this term is very light and unimportant. The only documents put down for consideration are papers upon street improvements, upon assessments, and upon building a few houses for Engine companies. All of these papers will be passed over without much excitement. The only document of any interest upon the calendar is the report of the Committee on Markets, in favor of granting the farmers room for their wagons at Fulton market, &c. This paper has already made something of a stir, and may call up an exciting debate during the present term. The board will meet every evening till they adjourn for the month.

quiring into the subject of opening the Central park have now been deliberating for several months, at a cost of about \$20 a day to the city. The public are calling for information. Will the Common Council direct the Corporation Counsel to enlighten them?

The Board of Supervisors will also meet Mis evening— the President of the Board of Aldermen, Issue O. Barker,

Esq., as locum tenens Mayor, will preside.

The Board of Health, comprised of members of both branches of the city legislature, will meet at 3 o'clock to-day.

The Law Courts.

There will not be any jury trials during the month of August, nor any other business except mexions and de-cisions in cases submitted at special term. Most of the Judges are out of town, enjoying some coal retreat. Judge Cowles sits in special term of the Supreme Court, and Judge Hoffman in the Superior. Judge Daly has returned to the city improved in health, and presides in the Common Pleas chambers, where the principal business at present seems to be transferring natives of "down-trodden Europe'' into "free and independent citizens of America." Judge Birdsall will sit in the Marine Court during this month, Judge McCarthy having gone to the country to resuscitate his health, which has been weakened by incessont attention to his judicial duties, be having been compelled frequently to sit till 8 or 9 o'clock at night, in order to dispose of the vast number of causes which had accumulated on the calendar in consequence of the absence, for several months past, of the third Justice, (Thompson) from personal indisposition and deaths in his

The United States Commissioners' Courts are o ally enlivened by an examination into an alleged case of fitting out a vessel for the slave trade, or an investigation into charges of enlisting men in the United States for the ervice of the Allies in the Crimea. Those, however, have not amounted to much.

The August term of the Court of General Se begins to-day. The calendar of this court is quite large, owing to the adjournment last month without do-ing any business. There are several murder cases on the dar, which have been passed over from term to term during the summer, and which are met likely to be reached this term. Recorder Smith is out of town and will not return till September next, as we are informed and the term for this court for this month will be opene by Judge Stuart. It is probable that no business will be ione this warm weather, and that the court will organize so as to answer the demands of the law, and then adjourn

The following are the cases on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions for the August term, for which we are indebted to Mr. John H. Whetmore, Clerk of the City Prison:-Grand Larceny, 50; burglary, 17; robbery, 6; F. A. and B., 7; bigamy, 1; forgery, 8; murder, 6; disorderly houses, 2; rape 1; perjury, 1; subexxlement 1; false pretences, 1—total 81.

Farewell Missionary Meeting in Brooklyn. DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES TO THE MARQUESAS. A meeting was held last evening in Rev. Henry Ward Eccher's church, preparatory to the departure to-day of everal missionaries to the Marquesas Islands. The editice was crowded, and the exercises were of a most in reresting character. The missionaries are, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, Dr. Coxie and Miss Platt, and Mr. and Mrs. Mills. Mr. Mills has been for many years a resident of one of those islands, of which Mrs. Mills is her elf a native. n appearances he bears such a striking resemblance to an ndian that she might easily be mistaken for one. The expression of her face is rather pleasing then otherwise and indicates a greater degree of intelligence than we generally accord to the inhabitants of the Marques She was neatly dressed, and in her mannes presented in difference from that of her white sisters. Her husband was a sailor, and was wrecked on the Marquesias; but we must let him tell his own story. Mr. Lewis Tappan pro sided, and Rev. Mr. Joselyn opened the exercises with prayer. The choir then sung an appropriate hymn, after which the President stated the objects of the meeting. He said that this was the first movement which had been mise of success. Efforts had already been made, but they had failed. Mr. Mills, he continued, was formerly a scilor, and was born in the north of Ireland. He came to this country when quite a lad, and has been living about sixteen years on the Marquesas. He has done much for the improvement of the condition of its people, and he now comes to this country in quest of missionaries to aid him in his efforts for the promotion of civilization among them. He married the eldest daughter of one of the principal chiefs, and his son, a boy about six years old, is the hereditary chief. Dr. Coxie is from Ohio, and will be united in marriage before his departure with Miss Platt, win accompanies him. They expect to leave for their distant mission by way of Califor-nia. We now assemble with them, said Mr. T. in con-

dusion, to give them an opportunity of taking leave of

their Christian friends, and to join with them in appro-

priate religious exercises.

Mr. Tappan introduced Mr. Mills, who gave a plain

statement of his experience among the natives of the Marquesas. He said he was shipwrecked there while on a baling voyage, with five of his shipmates. The reputation of the natives, he continued, was not such as to im-press him with the most favorable opinions toward them, for they were known to be cannibals. However, they determined to try their fortunes among them, and landed on the island of Deminique, which was the worst of the whole group. It contained about six thousand inhabitants, while the aggregate population of the Marqueses is estimated at forly thousand. Spen landing, they had a very dif-ferent reception from what they expected, for they were ferent reception from what they expected, for they were treated most hospitably. They lived with them some time before an opportunity offered of their leaving the island; and they finally resolved on making their escape. There had, he said, at one time existed a sort of trade between the people and vessels, but the white had so often cheated and abused them that they would not trade with them, and the visits of the vessels had become less frequent on this account. Several massacres, both of the natives and the whites, had also taken place, and these served to emistive the feelings that existed between them. A plan was formed among the shipwrecked sailors to get away from the island; and all of them succeeded in making their escape but the speaker, who was left behind by his shipmates in their haste to get off the island. After this, Mr. Mills attempted several times to escape, and one night he walked to the vestern side of the Island. A distance of about twenty-tive miles, where 15 was taken under the protection of a chief. Here he told the people that, as there was a considerable number of vessels stopped there, if they would put him on hoard of one of them he would persuade them to put in and deal with them fairly. Some time after this he providentially got on heard of a slip, of which, a relative of his was master. By this vessel he loft the island and came to his country, where he endeavored to get the people of New Beefford to rid in the conversion of the Marquesa. This they refused to do, alleging as a reason that the randwich Islands were a great deal worse after they were visited by the missionaries than before, and that this was attributable to them. This, however, said Mr. M., a not the fact, for it was attributable to New England om. Notwithstanding the difficulties, however, under which he labored he succeeded in establishing amicable elations between the matives and the whites. It would not do, he said, to instruct the lababitants that they must not do wrong on purely religions grounds—they should treated most hospitably. They lived with them some time before an opportunity offered of their leaving the island,